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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/524,957	02/18/2005	Robert Petrosenko	7175-71861	1060	
23643 BARNES & T	23643 7590 08/10/2007 BARNES & THORNBURG LLP			EXAMINER	
11 SOUTH MERIDIAN			BOGART, MICHAEL G		
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3761		
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			08/10/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary	10/524,957	PETROSENKO ET AL.			
omoo Action Cammary	Examiner	Art Unit			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Michael G. Bogart	3761			
Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period value of the reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timused apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE!	the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 M	ay 2007.				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	, 				
,—	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-19 and 23-27 is/are pending in the at 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-19 and 23-27 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 18 February 2005 is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	e: a) accepted or b) objected or b) objected or b) objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 18 October 2005.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate			

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

DETAILED ACTION

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-8, 12, 13, 16-19, 23 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Henley *et al.* (WO 01/37922 A2; hereinafter: "Henley").

Regarding claim 1, Henley teaches a vacuum bandage system (6) capable of being used with a wound (300) having a wound surface, the vacuum bandage system (6) comprising:

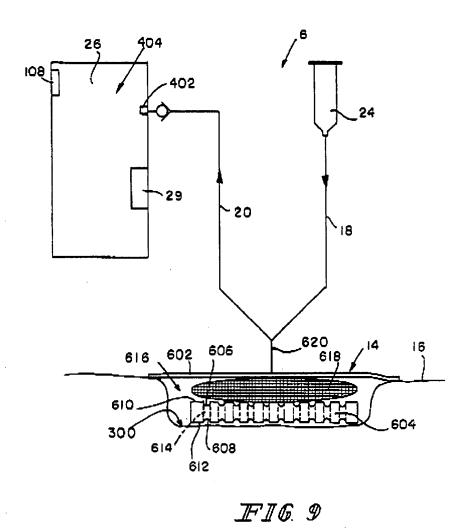
a wound dressing member (602, 618) having a plurality of holes (interstices in porous packing (618)) and a port (602, 620) in communication with the holes and capable of being coupled to a vacuum source (110), and a wound insert (604) capable of being placed within the wound (300) between the wound surface and the wound dressing member (602, 618), the insert (604) being made of a material which is not porous or foam-like (silicone)(see fig. 9, infra, from US equivalent Risk *et al.* US 6,755,807 B2).

Regarding claim 2, Henley at page 14, lines 27-32, incorporates by reference, United States application entitled VACUUM THERAPY AND CLEANSING DRESSING FOR WOUNDS, filed on November 29, 2000. Risk *et al.* US Patent 6,775,807 B2 which claims priority to the same provisional application No. 60/167,753 as Henley, indicates at col. 9, line 67 that the incorporated document is US application No. 09/725,352 which describes bandage

Application/Control Number: 10/524,957

Art Unit: 3761

structures made of medical grade silicone (see col. 4, lines 50-67 of Lockwood *et al.* US 6,685,681 B2 which issued from the '352 application).



Regarding claim 3, Henley teaches that the wound insert (604) includes a plurality of discrete passageways (606, 608) in communication with the vacuum source (110). Regarding the insert being thin and flexible, see Lockwood *et al.*

Regarding claim 4, Henley teaches that the passageways (606, 608) are conduits through the wound insert (604).

Regarding claim 5, Henley teaches that the insert (604) includes a top surface (610), bottom surface (612), and side surface, and wherein the conduits (606, 608) form holes in one or more of the side surfaces (610, 612), and wherein the insert (604) further includes holes (614) in communication with the conduits (606, 608) and forming holes (614) in one or more of the top and bottom surfaces (610, 612).

Regarding claims 6 and 7, Henley teaches channels (606, 608) in each of the top and bottom surfaces (610, 612) and holes (614) between the channels (606, 608).

Regarding claim 8, Henley, incorporating by reference the '352 application, teaches a dressing construction of a non-porous material (silicone)(see Lockwood et al., col. 4, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 12, Henley teaches a thin flexible member (604) spaced away from the suction tube (620).

Regarding claim 13, Henley teaches a tube (620) connected to the port (junction of elements 602 and 620).

Regarding claims 16, 17 and 26, Henley teaches discrete passageways (606, 608) comprising channels in the top (610) and bottom (612) surfaces.

Regarding claim 18, Henley teaches passageways that are conduits (606, 608) through the body (604) extending from one side surface to another.

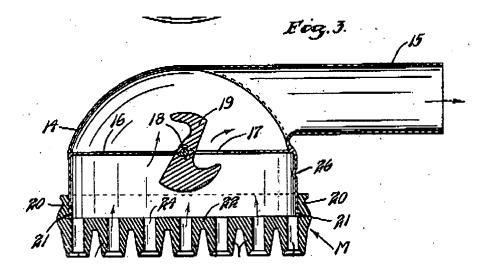
Regarding claim 19, Henley, incorporating by reference the '352 application, teaches a dressing construction of a non-adhesive material (silicone)(see Lockwood *et al.*, col. 4, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 23, Henley teaches a wound insert that is capable of preventing an ulcerated portion of a wound from forming a bridge to another ulcerated portion of the wound.

Claims 1 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by La Mere *et al.* (US 2,338,339; hereinafter "La Mere").

Regarding claim 1, La Mere teaches a vacuum bandage system (11, 12, 13) capable of being used with a wound having a wound surface, the vacuum bandage system (11, 12, 13) comprising:

a wound dressing member (14, 16) having a plurality of holes (17, 26) and a port (15) in communication with the holes (26) and capable of being coupled to a vacuum source (11), and a wound insert (M) capable of being placed within the wound between the wound surface and the wound dressing member (14, 16), the insert (M) being made of a material which is not porous or foam-like (rubber)(see fig. 3, infra)(col. 3, line 1).



Regarding claim 27, La Mere teaches that the wound insert (M) comprises a plurality of rods (23) made of generally non-porous, flexible material and that are held together by webs that can be torn apart.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claims 9-11, 14, 15, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henley.

Henley does not disclose expressly the claimed sizes and shapes of the absorbent insert.

Mere changes in size or shape are not sufficient to patentably distinguish an invention over the prior art absent a showing of criticality.

Furthermore, Henley incorporates by reference the '352 application which teaches a dressing insert (20) that can be cut to fit the size and shape of a wound (see Lockwood *et al.* figures 4 and 6; col. 5, lines 1-10).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the wound insert of Henley in any size or shape that corresponds to a wound to which it is to be applied.

Regarding claim 10, see Lockwood et al. col. 5, lines 1-10.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Bogart whose telephone number is (571) 272-4933.

In the event the examiner is not available, the Examiner's supervisor, Tatyana Zalukaeva may be reached at phone number (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for formal communications. For informal communications, the direct fax to the Examiner is (571) 273-4933.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-3700.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

Application/Control Number: 10/524,957 Page 8

Art Unit: 3761

system, see http://pair_direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Bogart 21 July 2007

NGB